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Review of quadrennial reports submitted by non-governmental organizations in general and special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

Quadrennial reports, 1997-2000, submitted through the Secretary-General pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31

Note by the Secretary-General*

Addendum

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* The present document was submitted late because the exchange of correspondence with non-governmental organizations to obtain clear and complete reports took longer than anticipated.

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1. Family Care International

(Special consultative status granted in 1997)

Introduction

Family Care International (FCI) works to improve the sexual and reproductive health of women in developing countries, with a special emphasis on making pregnancy and childbirth safer. Much of FCI's work is carried out in the following programme areas: safe motherhood, which aims to ensure that women have access to the services and support they need to go through pregnancy and childbirth safely; and the comprehensive, women-centred approach to reproductive health, which was endorsed by 179 countries at the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in 1994 in that Conference's Programme of Action (A/CONF.171/13). The organization's activities are concentrated in three main areas: conducting global advocacy and information sharing; providing direct technical assistance in Africa and Latin America; and developing guidelines, training materials and other programme tools. FCI was granted affiliate status by the Economic and Social Council in 1997.

In April 2000, FCI's funding base increased substantially through a five-year, US$ 8 million grant from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation for a model project titled "Saving Women's Lives: Skilled Care Initiative". The programme aims to decrease maternal deaths in up to four developing countries by increasing the rates of births attended by skilled health personnel, a goal endorsed by the ICPD.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations meetings

ICPD+5 Meetings

FCI was closely involved in the twenty-first United Nations General Assembly special session on the overall review and appraisal of the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action (ICPD+5), and in preparatory activities leading up to the session. FCI was one of 15 members of the International Advisory Group that helped to plan non-governmental organization (NGO) activities during the Hague Forum in February 1999, and subsequently guided NGO participation during the Preparatory Committee meetings for ICPD+5. During the Hague Forum, FCI organized one of the five plenary panels (focused on sexual and reproductive health). Between the Preparatory Committee meetings and the special session, FCI's President spearheaded an effort to identify and recruit national delegation members who could serve as forceful, strong advocates on sexual and reproductive health issues during the formal ICPD+5 final meetings. During the June 1999 special session, FCI's President was an active member of the Women's Caucus and organized or participated in a number of outreach activities, including press interviews and plenary sessions/panels. FCI's responsibilities as a Women's Caucus member included helping to raise funds for the International Advisory Group, and coordinating or chairing NGO briefings during both the Hague Forum and ICPD+5 itself.

Based on prior experience, FCI anticipated that many participants in the ICPD+5 review meetings (including official delegates) would not have participated in the ICPD. To address the potential gap in substantive knowledge and reinforce key concepts, FCI developed a set of *Sexual and Reproductive Health Briefing Cards* in collaboration with five United Nations agencies: the World Bank, UNAIDS, WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF. Several NGOs with consultative status with the Economic and Social Council also participated, such as the Centre for Development and Population Activities, Commonwealth Medical Association, Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung (German Foundation for World Population) and the Population Council. Published to coincide with the Hague Forum, the cards provide key definitions and commitments from the ICPD Programme of Action, offering easily accessible, authoritative information on the issues. To reach official delegates, FCI distributed briefing card sets on site at the Hague Forum and at the March PrepCom for ICPD+5. FCI also mailed the cards to United Nations missions in New York, and, with the cooperation of UNFPA, sent sets to each UNFPA country office for distribution to the ICPD+5 delegates before their departure from their home countries. FCI also worked to ensure that the greater interested community, including parliamentarians, donors, colleague agencies, and influential opinion-makers, received copies of this key resource through direct mailings and organizational networking. Media outreach was conducted through colleague agencies.

Additional material published for the ICPD+5 review process included *Meeting the Cairo Challenge: Progress in Sexual and Reproductive Health*, a comprehensive review of the progress countries have made in implementing the new approach to reproductive health. Designed for decision makers and programme planners, this document highlights successful strategies, emerging opportunities, lessons learned and obstacles related to taking a comprehensive approach to the provision of sexual and reproductive health care. FCI launched *Meeting the Cairo Challenge* at an event on the eve of the ICPD+5 special session (29 June 1999), featuring UNFPA Executive Director Dr. Nafis Sadik, Dr. Fred Sai, Chairman of the Main Committee of the ICPD and regionally representative speakers from the National Population and Family Development Board of Malaysia and the Latin America Division of the Population Council.

United Nations General Assembly special session on women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the 21st Century, New York, 5-9 June 2000

FCI played a key role in the 2000 special session on women and its preparatory meeting by apprising official delegates and other influential participants of key commitments to sexual and reproductive health articulated in ICPD, ICPD+5 and Fourth World Conference on Women conference documents. For the Beijing+5 process, FCI revised the first set of sexual and reproductive health briefing cards (see above) to incorporate key perspectives from the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action. Given the extraordinary demand for the first set of cards, FCI printed this expanded version in three United Nations languages, English, French and Spanish, and increased the print run. FCI distributed the cards to official delegates, other key participants such as NGOs observing the special session, and staff of United Nations agencies involved in implementing the Fourth World Conference on Women Platform for Action.

FCI representatives monitored the Beijing +5 negotiations at the United Nations. In addition, FCI played a key role in organizing NGO parallel activities during the special session by serving on the NGO Host Committee and planning activities for the 15,000 NGO representatives expected in New York for the special session. Joining forces with the United States Department of Health and Human Services, WHO and 23 other NGOs, FCI helped organize the Global Forum on Women's Health, held on 7 June 2000. The Forum offered a full day of information, strategy and networking activities on a wide range of women's health issues including sexual and reproductive health and rights, cancer, heart disease, refugee health, violence against women and the impact of environmental degradation on women's health. More than 900 individuals attended.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

Since 1987, FCI has served as the global secretariat for the Inter-Agency Group for Safe Motherhood (IAG), a consortium of United Nations agencies, other multilateral agencies and non-governmental organizations. United Nations body members of the Group include UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, and the World Bank. In addition, the Group includes several NGO members with consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, such as the Population Council and the International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics. FCI's secretariat role involves organizing meetings, promoting information sharing, developing resource materials, and implementing strategies to improve the health and safety of women during pregnancy and childbirth. In 1997, the IAG's tenth anniversary, the consortium held a technical consultation in Sri Lanka, assembling more than 250 specialists and programme planners to outline effective country-level action on improving maternal health. In 1998, IAG highlights included a high-profile event on World Health Day (8 April) convened at the World Bank's headquarters in Washington, D.C. A 1998 international public information campaign focused on motivating key audiences to take specific actions on safe motherhood. Activities included media outreach, establishment of a web site (www.safemotherhood.org) and resource materials, including a brochure, fact sheets, a slide presentation package, videos, and public service announcements aired worldwide. IAG activities in 1999 included membership expansion, a strategy to promote skilled attendance at delivery and establishing the Partners for Safe Motherhood to encourage collaborative action on the issues.

Other relevant activities

Preparation of papers and/or other material at the request of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, or of the United Nations Secretariat

In 1999 and 2000, FCI published resource materials outlining critical issues and perspectives related to Cairo and Beijing and assessing country-level progress in ICPD implementation. FCI's *Sexual and Reproductive Health Briefing Cards* and *Meeting the Cairo Challenge* — while not produced at the request of the Economic and Social Council or other United Nations agencies — have been used extensively by United Nations staff and representatives to inform both programme and policy activities. As the secretariat for the Inter-Agency Group for Safe Motherhood, FCI plays a leading role in outlining effective strategies for international and national-

level action programmes. Recent materials produced under the Safe Motherhood at Ten strategy established in 1997 (see above) have been used extensively by United Nations agencies.

Other examples of consultative and substantive activities, including financial assistance received from or given to the United Nations, field-level collaboration, joint sponsorship of meetings, etc.

FCI undertakes country-level technical assistance projects at the request of local NGOs and/or government agencies. To date, the organization has provided such assistance to Governments and NGOs in 26 nations. Activities include research, communication strategies, training curricula, resources and outreach. The following technical assistance projects are examples of country-level technical assistance coordinated by FCI from 1997-2000 in cooperation with United Nations agencies.

In 1999, FCI began working with UNICEF in 12 Tanzanian districts on an initiative to help district health managers develop strategic action plans for improving maternal health. FCI provides technical assistance in managing and implementing activities aimed at sensitizing district and village leaders; health education and promotion; training health workers in life-saving skills and safe motherhood; and supervision. In Kenya FCI has been working with UNICEF since 1998 to strengthen the work of District Health Management Teams. Activities are aimed at improving district-level safe motherhood planning and developing tools and guidelines for maintaining progress. As part of one pilot project, FCI coordinated the development of an in-service training curriculum for nurse-midwives and clinical officers on life-saving skills in pregnancy. UNICEF funding has allowed FCI to expand this initiative to two additional districts.

In Niger, with support from UNFPA/Niger, FCI organized a four-day national conference in April 1999 entitled *National Days for Reflection on Safe Motherhood*. Working with Niger's National Centre for Reproductive Health, FCI brought together nearly 100 programme leaders, physicians and midwives to discuss safe motherhood priorities and share experiences and key lessons learned. Follow-up included a round table on safe motherhood in August 1999, which involved WHO and UNICEF representatives, among others; a series of recommendations; and the establishment of a national Safe Motherhood Task Force to oversee implementation.

In the Latin America and Caribbean region, FCI has been working collaboratively since 1997 with UNFPA and other agencies on safe motherhood workshops that combine the vision and action initiatives framed by the ICPD Programme of Action and Inter-Agency Group for Safe Motherhood. To date, FCI has conducted a total of 52 awareness-raising workshops on safe motherhood action messages in Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, and Mexico. In Mexico, workshops sparked a series of national advocacy and information resources on maternal mortality and maternal health. In Bolivia, FCI developed region-specific materials with the support of UNFPA/Bolivia and PAHO. In Colombia, FCI workshops prompted revisions of national reproductive health norms and new strategies for action. In Ecuador, workshops for training institutions generated follow-up initiatives including curriculum revision to include safe motherhood action messages in midwifery programmes.

2. Fondazione San Patrignano

(Special consultative status granted in 1997)

San Patrignano's mission

San Patrignano's mission is to welcome and rehabilitate social outcasts and drug addicts without any social, political or religious discrimination; to offer its service free of charge to people in need without asking for their families' or government support; to end any type of addiction and outcasting through a lifestyle based on dignity, honesty, responsibility, respect for oneself and for others; to use professional training as an instrument for the social rehabilitation of each individual welcomed in the community; to support families and promote prevention through public initiatives in favour of a drug-free world; to develop economical resources through its own production activities as well as private and public contributions which are necessary for the development of its mission and consistent with it.

San Patrignano has devoted itself to ensuring the health, dignity and freedom of all its guests, including those who face social marginalization and other factors that put them at risk for drug abuse. It has the unshakeable conviction that drug use is not simply an individual act, a civil right or a free choice, but the dramatic effect of an existential, cultural and human emptiness that seizes many young people, pushing them into a dead-end street and leading only to the destruction of the individual, his family, friends and the whole fabric of society, putting its future at risk.

The community developed and grew as a result of two major driving forces. First, to instil the relationship and positive intensity of a quality family setting. Secondly, the ability to independently provide for oneself, to be self-sufficient and to earn the necessary financial means that are needed to live a decent life.

To all the recovering drug addicts who join the community, San Patrignano offers free room and board, medical treatment, counselling, degree-focused education and job training in one of the 50 different activities available, but, above all, it offers the warmth of a family.

Inside the community everyone can probe his limits, raise his consciousness and restart the path to growth that was interrupted by the use of drugs. Self-respect and respect for others, the ethics of responsibility and the spirit of helping those in need are the founding principles of the community's educational project.

Every year San Patrignano is able to take in about 600 new guests, out of about 3,000 requests, from Italy and several other countries around the world, without selection criteria of any sort but with the only requirement that individuals truly desire treatment and want to change their lifestyle and to begin a path towards bettering themselves and their behaviours.

Upon entry, all the guests undergo a general medical examination in the highly sophisticated Medical Centre within the community, which is particularly experienced in treating drug-related issues, such as infectious diseases, HIV, dentistry, gynaecology, etc.

Through the years the community developed several high-quality activities, ranging from agriculture and food production to refined craftsmanship, from

jumping horses to breeding show dogs to information technologies. During their stay in the Community, guests can choose the activity that fits their skills and needs the most from more than fifty professional training opportunities. In this way their recovery does not happen in a vacuum but rather, they experience their successes and hardships while relating to other people and they participate in providing for themselves. In this way they can understand the meaning of responsibility and are able to establish the independence and dignity that arise from work.

San Patrignano also grants its guests the possibility to start or complete their education at any level. Since 1995, 60 young people have learned to read and write, hundreds of guests have obtained their middle and high school diplomas, and 25 have graduated from the university in fields as diverse as medicine, literature, philosophy, engineering, architecture, etc.

The need to get a profession and an education aims only at one target: to move towards a permanent reinsertion into society, a return to the family and to a new life, without continuing to search for pity and assistance owing to past rejection and drug problems. They work to present themselves on a par with everyone else, with their own inalienable rights, duties and responsibilities.

Following these basic principles, San Patrignano has in the past 23 years welcomed 18,000 young people and adults, obtaining extraordinary positive results, repeatedly validated by research conducted by important scientific institutions, in terms of relapse rates and re-entry into society.

The entire recovery programme is offered completely free of charge, and absolutely no financial contribution is required from individuals or their families. Although San Patrignano has enjoyed a long-standing relationship with the Italian Government, it does not accept any form of public financial support, even when individuals are sent in by public health services. The Community has always tried to be self-sufficient: income earned from its vocational training programmes that provide high-quality goods and services to markets throughout the world covers fully 60 per cent of the Community's annual expenses, while the critical balance of 40 per cent is made up through gifts from individuals, corporations and philanthropic institutions.

A few statistics concerning San Patrignano

San Patrignano covers over 250 hectares and has sports facilities, a theatre, 228 bedrooms with bathrooms for 6 to 8, 18 colonial-style homes, 77 apartments in single and two-family dwellings. The kindergarten hosts 60 children between 0 and 6 years of age. In the Community there are 120 children under 12 years of age. Over the past five years at San Patrignano 60 baptisms, 73 first holy communions, 200 confirmations and 13 weddings have been performed.

The big dining hall has 2,400 seats and the kitchen prepares about 4,000 meals daily. San Patrignano's laundry washes 8 tons of clothes and linens weekly.

Every year San Patrignano takes in about 200 young people convicted of drug-related crimes, giving them the opportunity to follow a rehabilitation and recovery programme. The legal department takes care of any proceedings our guests may be involved in, arguing over 1,000 cases yearly. Furthermore, it also takes care of about 500 civil cases every year, ranging from labour rights to juvenile probation.

Over the last five years, San Patrignano has welcomed about 150 minors with severe drug abuse and outcast problems.

Participation in United Nations meetings and conferences

The President of San Patrignano attended the United Nations General Assembly special session on drugs, held in New York in June 1998.

The President participated in several meetings organized by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) based in Vienna, establishing a permanent contact with its External Relations Unit and cooperating with its Demand Reduction Section.

Relevant activities and memberships

In 1995, San Patrignano, together with seven large European and American communities, founded Rainbow International Association Against Drugs, a non-profit organization linking 200 associations and rehabilitation facilities all over the world. Rainbow's mission is to fight for the culture of life and against any form of drug abuse, fully committed to and in line with the Political Declaration of Guiding Principles on Drug Demand Reduction adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1998.

Every year San Patrignano hosts the Rainbow International conference on drug addiction with the aim of confronting the experiences of those who work for prevention and rehabilitation within the institutions and culture, information communications, science and non-governmental organizations.

As years go by, the conference has been taking on a leading role among events devoted to social problems, thanks to the relevance of its participants' contributions and to the institutions supporting it, such as the United Nations, the Council of Europe, the European Parliament, the Presidency and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Italian Republic and the International Red Cross.

Since 1999 the Rainbow conference has in fact been organized with the participation of the United Nations, through the written message of the United Nations Secretary-General delivered by a United Nations representative during the opening meeting of the conference. Moreover, in the framework of the three-day meeting, a round table has been jointly organized with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP).

3. Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council of North and South America

(General consultative status granted in 1985)

Aims and purposes

The Greek Orthodox Archdiocesan Council of North and South America (GOAC) is an international organization with members and affiliated members in the United States of America, Canada and Central and South America. It is dedicated to supporting programmes in developing countries, such as Uganda, Kenya, the Republic of the Congo, Ghana, the Republic of Korea, Nigeria, the United Republic of Tanzania and other parts of the world.

A humanitarian and family-oriented body whose budget is based on family membership, GOAC is concerned with the United Nations principles of maintaining peace and security in the world; working together with the nations of the world to promote better welfare, education and health conditions; encouraging respect for individual rights and freedom; enhancing the status of women; protecting the environment; eliminating poverty and condemning racism and racial discrimination in the world.

Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies, conferences and other United Nations meetings through attendance at meetings, oral and/or written statements

GOAC representatives to the United Nations regularly attend sessions of the Economic and Social Council and other conferences and meetings held by bodies of the United Nations. GOAC is a member of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations with the Economic and Social Council and a member of non-governmental organization (NGO) committees on the family, youth, ageing, narcotics and substance abuse, human rights, status of women, and freedom of religion and belief.

GOAC representatives to the United Nations participated in all annual Department of Public Information/NGO conferences from 1997-2000 at United Nations Headquarters.

GOAC representatives attended the following meetings at United Nations Headquarters:

(a) Sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development (April 1997, February 1998, December 1998 and February 1999),

(b) Sessions of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (15-16 April 1997 and 15 May 1998),

(c) General Assembly special session on the review of the implementation of Agenda 21 (June 1997),

(d) United Nations conference on ageing and urbanization (Challenges and Opportunities — Towards a Community for All) (29 April 1998),

(e) Special session of the General Assembly on world drug problems (Anti-Drug Summit) (8 June 1998),

(f) Millennium NGO Forum-The United Nations in the 21st Century — Structure and Context (15 July 1998),

(g) 43rd session of the Commission on the Status of Women (1-12 March 1999),

(h) Preparations for special session of the General Assembly on women (Women 2000 — Gender, Equality, Development and Peace for the 21st Century) (15 March 1999),

(i) Preparatory Committees of the United Nations General Assembly sessions on the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (24 March 1999, 24-25 June and 28-29 June 1999),

(j) 21st special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action on Population and Development (30 June-21 July 1999),

(k) "We the peoples ..." Millennium Forum. Worked on the Declaration and Agenda — A Vision of Global Inclusion (22-26 May 2002),

(l) Pre-Millennium Forum conference: The Global Partnership for Children and Adolescents (21 May 2000),

(m) Preparatory Committee for the special session of the General Assembly on the follow-up to the World Summit for Children 2001 (29 May-June 2000),

(n) 23rd special session of the General Assembly on Women (Women 2000: gender, equality, development and peace for the 21st Century) (5-9 June 2000). Participated in the workshop on gender, justice, development and rights (3 June 2000),

(o) Millennium World Peace Summit of Religious and Spiritual Leaders (29 August 2000),

(p) Millennium Summit of the General Assembly (8 September 2000).

GOAC participated in the following joint written statements of NGOs in consultative status:

(a) 35th session of the Commission for Social Development (agenda item 3, urging the role of the family to be strengthened and protected) (February 1997),

(b) 36th session of the Commission for Social Development (agenda item 3, promoting social integration and participation, including disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and persons) (February 1998),

(c) 37th session of the Commission for Social Development (agenda item 3, family dimension should be included in developmental strategies and policies).

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

GOAC established medical clinics, schools and community centres in Kenya, Uganda and Nigeria in cooperation with WHO, UNESCO, and UNICEF. These social development programmes have expanded to include Cameroon, Chad, Albania, Poland, Slovakia, India, Mexico, the Philippines, Indonesia, Cost Rica, Haiti, Guatemala and Madagascar.

In partnership with UNICEF GOAC organized drives to build water wells in Africa, assist homeless and street children and promote child immunization and oral rehydration. Recent aid targeted the children of Kosovo. Donations to UNICEF amounted to $80,000.

In the field of disaster relief, GOAC cooperated with the United Nations Under-Secretary for Humanitarian Affairs to aid victims of Hurricane Mitch (Nicaragua and Honduras) with a $32,000 donation, as well as a donation of $50,000 to the Kosovo Crisis Victims, $40,000 towards the Indian earthquake, $20,000 to El Salvador earthquake victims and $15,000 in disaster relief to Guatemala and Mexico.

GOAC cooperated with United Nations bodies to assist famine relief in Somalia, Ethiopia, the Sudan and Rwanda.

Other relevant activities

Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions

In implementing Economic and Social Council resolutions GOAC continues to support groups and workshops throughout the Archdiocese to eradicate violence against women within the family. It conducts programmes to assist with drug prevention, AIDS and family problems. It continues its efforts to work with national coalitions to assist the homeless, set up food banks and provide housing for the homeless.

Consultation and cooperation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat

GOAC participated in the Open-Ended Working Group on Review of Consultative Arrangements with NGOs during the years 1997-1999.

Preparation of papers and/or other material at the request of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies or of the United Nations Secretariat

GOAC cooperated with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights by submitting a position paper on conflict prevention, peacemaking, peacekeeping and peace-building.

Other example of consultative and substantive activities, including financial assistance received from or given to the United Nations, field-level collaboration, joint sponsorship of meetings, seminary, studies, etc.

GOAC cooperated with UNHCR to help fund Albanian refugee centres. Other projects in Albania included setting up nursery schools, orphanages, youth

programmes, agricultural projects, health and dental clinics, women's programmes and water projects.

As an original member of the NGO Working Group on the family, GOAC promotes the strengthening of the family. Workshops and seminars have been conducted throughout the parishes worldwide, addressing problems families face. In conjunction with United Nations agencies, religious groups, NGOs and national and local Governments guidebooks, visual resources and social programmes were initiated in order to prevent family breakdowns. Workshops were also held on the trafficking of women and children, forced child labour and forced recruitment of child soldiers.

The protection of the environment has been the topic of several symposiums conducted by GOAC. An Orthodox summit on the environment was held at Santa Barbara, United States on 6 November 1998. GOAC participated in the Forum 2000 — Globalization and its Religious Aspects, held in the Czech Republic. The date 1 September 1998 was declared the Day of the Protection of the Environment throughout the parishes worldwide.

GOAC participated in the celebration of the International Year of Older Persons, 1999 with other NGOs and promoted the United Nations Principles for Older Persons throughout the Archdiocese.

GOAC disseminates information on the United Nations through the *Orthodox Observer*, its newspaper; *Mission*, a monthly magazine; newsletters, and conferences, at which seminars and workshops are held on United Nations resolutions. Its Communications Department produces videos on the United Nations, the family, the environment, drug abuse and so forth, which are distributed worldwide.

Geographical distribution

Number of Families	*Country*
325,000	United States
22,000	Canada
300	Bahamas
300	Mexico
600	Panama
4,500	Argentina
300	Bolivia
2,100	Brazil
900	Chile
300	Colombia
300	Peru
300	Uruguay
900	Venezuela

GOAC serves and funds constituencies in Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, the Republic of Korea, Nigeria, the United Republic of Tanzania, Cameroon, Chad, Albania, Poland, Slovakia, India, Mexico, the Philippines, Indonesia, Romania, Costa Rica, Haiti, Guatemala and Madagascar.

4. Human Rights Advocates

(General consultative status (Category II) granted in 1981)

Introductory statement

The primary activities of Human Rights Advocates (HRA) are to educate U.S. law students and others about the human rights bodies of the United Nations and to facilitate the attendance of students at meetings of those bodies to help further their learning processes. HRA also works to educate the general public about the workings of the United Nations. Its goal is to promote and develop the United Nations human rights bodies and to utilize those bodies to protect human rights worldwide. Finally, HRA participates in work outside the United Nations, including intervening in U.S. legal cases and assisting in human rights reports in an attempt to promote international human rights and human rights law worldwide.

HRA continues to be a volunteer-run organization with no paid staff and no offices. In the time period under review, HRA has maintained an annual operating budget of less than $10,000. HRA's funding comes from modest membership dues and small grants from local law schools. HRA's main expenses are for the production and mailing of its quarterly newsletter and notices for its public education events. In 1999 and 2000 HRA also received a portion of several grants to assist in the creation and publication of a non-United Nations report on human rights and transnational corporations. Finally, HRA has a special earmarked fund, the Frank C. Newman Internship Fund, established by the widow of its founder and augmented by others. HRA has been allowed to use the interest from the fund to pay small stipends, usually in total amounts of $1,500-2,000 per year, to cover travel costs for students who participate in various United Nations human rights bodies on behalf of HRA.

HRA's membership during the years 1997-2001 remained around 120. Its membership included members in the United States, Argentina, Canada, Costa Rica, Great Britain, Guam, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Sri Lanka and Switzerland.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies

1997: Commission on Human Rights (Geneva): HRA submitted written and oral interventions on human rights and the environment, microcredit programmes, corporate responsibility, discrimination in the United States, ratification of treaties and migrant workers' rights.

HRA gave a report to the Special Rapporteur on the adverse effects of the illicit movement and dumping of toxic and dangerous products and wastes on the enjoyment of human rights.

Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (Geneva) ("Sub-Commission"): Written intervention on child labour.

1998: Commission on Human Rights (Geneva): Written interventions on: toxic substances, juvenile death penalty, trafficking in women and migrant workers.

Sub-Commission (New York): Written intervention on human rights in Burma.

Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on the Human Rights of Migrants (Geneva): written report submitted and HRA members participated orally.

1999: Commission on Human Rights (Geneva): Written and oral interventions on juvenile death penalty, enhancing the effectiveness of the Commission and Sub-Commission, toxics — human rights and the environment, violence against women — the right to housing and its relationship to violence against women, and migrant workers — deaths along borders.

Sub-Commission (Geneva): Oral intervention on Afghan women's rights.

Commission on the Status of Women (New York): HRA participated on the issue of trafficking in women, but did not give an oral or written intervention.

Working Group on Migrant Worker Rights (Geneva): HRA participated and provided written materials to the working group.

2000: Commission on Human Rights (Geneva): Written and oral interventions on migrant workers, trafficking in women and girls, juvenile death penalty, toxics, and child soldiers.

Oral intervention on torture.

Working Group on the Working Methods and Activities of Transnational Corporations (second session at Geneva): HRA participated and submitted written materials.

Working Group on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights and the Sub-Commission (Geneva): Oral and written participation.

Working Group on Transnational Corporations (Geneva): HRA participated orally and in writing.

2001: Commission on Human Rights (Geneva): Written and oral interventions on juvenile death penalty, impunity, rights of the child, toxics, trafficking of women and children, and migrant workers.

Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism (United States): HRA submitted written and oral testimony.

Special Rapporteur on Toxics (United States): Helped to organize meetings and contributed materials to her fact-finding mission.

Sub-Commission (Geneva): Written and oral submission on transnational corporations, HRA joined NGO joint written statement on human rights in Sri Lanka.

Commission on the Status of Women (New York): gender discrimination and HIV/AIDS.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

None.

Other relevant activities

1999: Attended 10th Anniversary Celebration of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (New York).

2000: Attended Beijing +5 meeting, special session of the General Assembly "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the 21st Century" (New York). Written intervention on housing and gender equality.

2001: Attended World Conference on racism and the NGO forums (Durban, South Africa) as well as several prep-coms.

5. Human Rights Watch

(Special consultative status granted in 1993)

Introduction

Human Rights Watch (HRW) is dedicated to the promotion and protection of human rights around the world. HRW conducts regular, systematic investigations of human rights abuses in some seventy countries. It stands with victims and activists to prevent discrimination, uphold political freedom, protect those suffering from inhumane conduct during wartime, and bring offenders to justice.

Human Rights Watch is the largest international human rights organization based in the United States. It began in 1978 with the founding of its Europe and Central Asia division (then known as Helsinki Watch). Today, HRW is divided into regional divisions and thematic programmes. Regional divisions are: Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe and Central Asia, and the Middle East and North Africa. Thematic programmes include arms, children's rights, women's rights, HIV/AIDS, refugees, asylum-seekers and migrants, economic and social rights, business and human rights, and racism.

Human Rights Watch is based in New York and has offices in Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, San Francisco, London, Brussels, Moscow, Hong Kong, Freetown (Sierra Leone), Kigali, Bujumbura, Tashkent, Tbilisi, and Geneva. Temporary offices are set up in regions where HRW is conducting intensive investigations. More than 180 employees of diverse nationalities and backgrounds work in these offices around the world.

HRW is an independent NGO, supported by contributions from private individuals and foundations worldwide. It does not accept government funds, either directly or indirectly.

Participation in the activities of the Economic and Social Council, its subsidiary bodies, and other United Nations meetings

Throughout this reporting period (1997-2000), HRW representatives participated in each session of the Commission of Human Rights (CHR), the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women. Each year, HRW made oral interventions and submitted written statements to the CHR. It also monitored the work and attended the meetings of several of CHR Working Groups. HRW's United Nations representative served as the Vice-Chair of the International Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on Human Rights.

Representatives of HRW attended and participated in several United Nations World Conferences, including Rio +5 (New York 1997) and the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (Rome 1998). The Secretary-General invited HRW to participate in the launching of the United Nations Global Compact (New York 2000).

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

In July 1997, HRW was invited by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to participate in the UNDP Conference on Good Governance in Addis Ababa. The HRW representative was asked to advise the UNDP Administrator during the process of preparing the Human Development Report 2000, the theme of which was human rights. Human Rights Watch researchers have regularly provided advice to the Secretary-General's team in charge of the Global Compact.

HRW frequently provided information to the mechanisms of the Commission on Human Rights and various treaty bodies. In particular, HRW representatives regularly attended sessions of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, submitting information and providing responses to Committee inquiries.

HRW attached great importance to the work of the ad hoc International Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and Rwanda (ICTR). HRW maintained contact with the staffs of the two tribunals and shared reports and evidence collected by HRW researchers. HRW expert testimony and legal analysis was used by the ICTR to convict several *genocidaires*. HRW staff members have met repeatedly with the Chief Prosecutor of ICTY and ICTR to discuss efforts to investigate and prosecute rape as a war crime, witness protection, and a range of other issues.

HRW also attached great importance to the creation of an International Criminal Court. HRW attended and was deeply involved in the United Nations Conference on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court (Rome 1998). In addition, HRW actively lobbied United Nations member states to ratify the Rome Statute.

HRW frequently consulted with UNICEF on a number of issues, including child soldiers, child labour and police violence against street children. HRW provided human rights materials to other United Nations agencies and departments, such as UNHCR, UNDP and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

Preparation of papers/materials at the request of the Economic and Social Council or its subsidiary bodies

After participating in the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Regional Conference to address the problems of refugees, internally displaced persons, other forms of involuntary displacement and returnees in the Commonwealth of Independent States and relevant neighbouring States in 1996, HRW was invited by UNHCR to partake in an editorial group assigned to draft a NGO Guide to International Standards on Refugees and Human Rights. This group met in Geneva in April and July of 1997.

In 2000, the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs invited HRW to present its views on the possible inclusion of children under eighteen in the jurisdiction of the Special Court for Sierra Leone.

Action in implementation of United Nations resolutions

HRW regularly advocated for the implementation of human rights resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Rights and the General Assembly. HRW conducted this advocacy in various international forums (i.e. United Nations, European Union, Organization of American States) and within the countries that it regularly monitors.

In 1997, HRW was a co-recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize as a founding and leading member of the Campaign to Ban Landmines for its efforts on behalf of the adoption and implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction.

Consultations and cooperation with officials of the United Nations Secretariat

HRW maintained contact with the High Commissioner for Human Rights, the High Commissioner for Refugees and the Office of the Secretary-General, keeping them abreast of HRW's activities and presenting recommendations on various issues. HRW frequently consulted the different departments of the Secretariat, in particular the NGO Section, and participated in numerous meetings at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

HRW met and shared its reports with the Chairs of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and with various thematic and country Special Rapporteurs and independent experts.

Because HRW was a founding member of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, a HRW representative was invited in September 1997 to join Secretary-General Kofi Annan and other world leaders at a press conference at United Nations Headquarters in New York marking the conclusion of negotiations of the ban on landmine treaty.

6. Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices Affecting the Health of Women and Children

(Consultative status (Category II) granted in 1993)

The Inter-African Committee (IAC) is an African non-governmental organization set up in 1984 with the aim of combating harmful traditional practices, particularly female genital mutilation but also childhood marriages, nutritional taboos, while at the same time promoting positive traditional practices. The IAC has 28 National Committees (affiliates) with varying numbers of members, ranging from 10 to more than 100. Our Committees function as national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) composed of health professionals, representatives of national and international NGOs and United Nations agencies and concerned individuals.

Our National Committees work on the grass-roots level, implementing programmes of information, education, training of trainers, reorientation of circumcisers and operational research. Funding is received mainly from United Nations agencies, UNFPA, UNICEF, European Governments, the World Bank and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and international NGOs towards its activities. IAC enjoys observer status with the Organization of African Unity and official relationship with the World Health Organization. An agreement of understanding was signed between IAC and the Economic Commission for Africa in 1985.

In 1995, IAC received the United Nations Population Award.

Inter-African Committee representatives took part in the following United Nations meetings:

1997

Commission on Human Rights: IAC took part in the deliberations of the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission. IAC works closely with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Traditional Practices and with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence.

World Health Organization (WHO) Consultation with NGOs on the New Global Health Policy (Geneva, 2-3 May).

WHO Fourth International Conference on Health Promotion (Jakarta, 21-25 July).

WHO Technical Consultation on Female Genital Mutilation (Geneva, 15-17 October).

UNICEF Sub-Regional Consultation on Female Genital Mutilation (Eritrea, 24-27 September).

1998

50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Roundtable on Women and the Girl Child in the presence of Mrs. Mary Robinson, High Commissioner for Human Rights, and Mrs. Hillary R. Clinton. The IAC President presented a paper on female genital mutilation.

50th Session of the United Nations Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (Geneva, August 1998): IAC presented

a statement commending Mrs. Halima E. Warzazi for her report (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1998/11) and for her commitment to the issue of harmful traditional practices. The outcome of the Inter-African Committee's Symposium for Religious Leaders (Banjul, the Gambia, 20-23 July) was brought to the attention of members of the Sub-Commission.

IAC participated actively at country, regional and international levels to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1998.

Fourth Annual Meeting of the Non-Governmental Organization Advisory Committee to UNFPA (New York, 15-17 June 1998). The programme included a round table on ICPD+5 Conference preparations. The eradication of harmful traditional practices was presented as a priority in the promotion of reproductive health in the African context.

The IAC President made a presentation of the IAC programme at UNICEF in June.

The IAC President attended a meeting at the United Nations where the Minister of Gender from Uganda presented her position and initiatives against female genital mutilation. A statement from the United Nations Secretary-General on the issue of female genital mutilation was read to the audience.

WHO 49th Session of the Regional Committee for Africa (Harare, 31 August to 4 September): IAC participated in the meeting on women's reproductive health.

WHO Conference of Health Education and Promotion (Cardiff, U.K. 23-25 September): IAC Vice-President made a presentation of female genital mutilation and women's reproductive health.

OAU Regional Seminar on Reintegration of Refugees and Returnees (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 12-15 October): IAC participated.

1999

55th Session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (March 1999): The IAC Treasurer made a statement on the value of education and public information and called for a human rights approach to the consideration of female genital mutilation.

United Nations Sub-Commission of the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (August 1999): In a resolution the Sub-Commission commended IAC for its action.

The report of the United Nations Secretary-General to the 53rd United Nations General Assembly (A/54/354) recognized, in paragraph 48, the activities carried out by IAC.

United Nations Commission on the Status of Women: IAC was actively involved in the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly scheduled for June 2000. IAC organized parallel workshops and delivered statements. IAC has participated in sessions of the Commission since 1987.

WHO Global Symposium on Violence and Health (October, Kobe, Japan): IAC's President was invited to make a presentation.

OAU/ECA and IAC are working together on the development of the Draft Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Harmful Practices Affecting the

Fundamental Rights of Women and Girls; a task force was set up by OAU to study the draft. Several meetings and consultations were held.

2000

56th session of the Commission on Human Rights was attended by IAC representatives.

52nd Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. The IAC President made a statement addressing the fourth report by Mrs. Halima E. Warzazi.

Beijing+5 Conference: Several members of IAC attended, together with Madame Chantal Compaoré, Goodwill Ambassador of IAC and wife of the President of Burkina Faso.

OAU: The Draft Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Harmful Practices Affecting the Fundamental Rights of Women and Girls was incorporated into the OAU Draft Additional Protocol on the Rights of Women. Consultation between OAU, ECA and IAC will continue.

UNFPA: Conference on Adolescent and Reproductive Health Needs in Sub-Saharan Africa (24-27 July in Namibia). IAC participated.

IAC also regularly attended the meetings of the OAU Council of Ministers and the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

World Social Summit in Geneva, July 2000: IAC followed the session at the United Nations and also held a display in the Alternative Village.

In addition, during these four years IAC took an active part in the meetings of the following bodies: WHO Executive Board, WHO Health Assembly, Committee on the Rights of the Child, NGO Committee on the Status of Women, Special Committee of International NGOs on Human Rights, as well as the different NGO Working Groups based in Geneva.

IAC works at a local level through its National Committees, regionally through OAU and ECA and internationally with the United Nations, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, OHCHR, UNHCR.

7. International Air Transport Association

(Special consultative status granted in 1949)

Description, aims and objectives of International Air Transport Association (IATA)

IATA is a world trade association representing over 270 scheduled international airlines. The Association was incorporated in 1945 by a special Act of the Canadian Parliament as the successor to the International Air Traffic Association, founded at The Hague in 1919. The principal offices of the Association are located in Geneva, Montreal and Singapore. Regional and national offices provide additional services.

An important function of IATA is to represent the collective views and interests of its members. IATA, as an NGO with consultative status, maintains regular relations with many bodies of the United Nations and its specialized agencies on general matters and those of a specialized or technical nature. Foremost among these is the International Civil Aviation Organization and the regional civil aviation bodies.

Cooperation with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

The formal basis for the long-standing cooperation and relationship between IATA and ICAO are set down in the IATA Articles of Association (article IV, *Mission and Aims of IATA*). Consequently, IATA contributes actively to a broad range of ICAO activities covering air navigation, air transport, air law, and aviation security. It is an accredited observer to the triennial Assembly.

IATA is a standing observer in the ICAO Air Navigation Commission and Air Transport Committee and is in the following ICAO bodies:

- Committees of the ICAO Council (observer status)
- ICAO Conferences (observer status)
- Specialized Panels of the Air Navigation Commission (member status)
- Air Navigation Study Groups (member status)
- Divisional Meetings (observer status)
- Regional Air Navigation Meetings (observer status)
- Regional Planning Groups (observer status).

In addition, IATA participates in the meetings of the following bodies and associated working groups: Committee on Aviation Environmental Protection (CAEP); Flight Recorder panel (FLIRECP); Aeronautical Mobile Communications Panel (AMCP); Aeronautical Telecommunication Network Panel (ATNP); Operations Panel (OPSP); Operational Data Link Panel (OPLINKP); Separation & Airspace Safety Panel (SASP); Global Navigation Satellite System Panel (GNSSP); Visual Aids Panel (VAP); Air Traffic Management Operational Concept Panel

(ATMCP); Airworthiness Panel (AIRP); All Weather Operations Panel (AWOP); Secondary Surveillance Radar Improvements and Collision Avoidance Obstacle Clearance Panel (OCP); Systems Panel (SICASP); and all planning and implementation regional groups, associated working groups, and sub-groups.

IATA provides participants to 15 ICAO Air Navigation Study Groups and cooperates with the Industry De/Anti-icing Forum and the Controlled Flight Into Terrain (CFIT) working group. Members of IATA groups support various ICAO regional seminars.

IATA participated in a joint IATA/ICAO Aviation Safety and Human Factors Seminar in Rio de Janeiro in August 2000, cooperated in Global Navigation Conferences and established a group with ICAO to ensure a safe transition to the year 2000.

IATA participates on the following panels or groups:

- ICAO Dangerous Goods Panel (DGP) and assists in the development of Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air.
- ICAO Panel of Aviation Security Experts, and participated in working groups for the amendment of the ICAO *Security Manual and Incorporating Security into Aircraft Design*. ICAO has participated in IATA Security Advisory Group meetings and Security Conferences and exhibitions.
- Air Navigation Services Economics Panel, Airport Economics Panel, Air Transport Regulation Panel, Statistics Panel, Facilitation Panel, Technical Advisory Group on Machine Readable Travel Documents, and Regional Traffic Forecasting Groups. It also supports regional air-transport regulatory workshops.

Relations with other United Nations organizations

International Atomic Energy Agency's TRANSAC Committee. — IATA participates as an observer in the development of regulations governing the transportation of radioactive materials. It is also an observer on the Economic and Social Council Committee of Experts on the Transportation of Dangerous Goods.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). — IATA was present at the Convention of the Parties (COP 5 and 6). Using individual experts, IATA participated in the preparation of the Special Report on Aviation and the Global Atmosphere, and on Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in national greenhouse gas inventories. IATA also attends some meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies for Scientific and Technical Advice (SBSTA). The interest for aviation lies in the application of Kyoto targets to aviation bunker fuels and in the issue of allocation.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU). — IATA and ICAO collaborate to ensure that the airline industry's interests regarding radio frequencies and telecommunications are considered in World Radio Conferences.

Office Internationale des Epizooties (OIE). — The IATA Live Animals Board meets annually to update the *Live Animals Regulations*, which was adopted by the

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES). These regulations are legally binding in a number of countries.

United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business (UN/CEFACT). — IATA was involved with the establishment of the body that superseded WP.4 and worked to gain recognition for international organizations as full members. IATA collaborates with the *United Nations Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport (EDIFACT) Board* for the Transport, Tourism and Leisure Industries in the development of passenger data interchange standards.

UNCTAD. — IATA contributed to a conference in 1999 to assist developing countries in defining possible positions on air transport services in the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) Services Round.

United Nations/UNDP/ICAO Civil Aviation Caretaker Authority for Somalia (CACAS). — IATA's Air Traffic Control (ATC) Enhancement and Financing Service continues to invoice and collect Somali air navigation charges on behalf of CACAS. The rates are established through consultations with CACAS and IATA's User Charges Panel.

Universal Postal Union (UPU). — There is a standing Contact Group for the regulatory and operational aspects of the transport of mail by air. The Group recently published the *Joint Postal Administrations/Airlines Electronic Data Interchange Manual* to facilitate electronic messaging between postal administrations and airlines. Discussions about revising operational and financial arrangements to enhance the quality of service to postal customers are under way.

United Nations Security Council Committee. — Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1267 (1999) on Afghanistan and in order to ensure compliance with provisions of the resolution, IATA makes payments to Afghanistan's aeronautical authorities for air traffic control services on behalf of the international airlines.

World Customs Organization (WCO) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). — There is regular cooperation regarding measures to facilitate the shipment of air cargo.

World Health Organization (WHO). — Ad hoc relations are maintained. In 1997, WHO participated in an IATA group that developed a recommended practice on the *Carriage of Passengers with Infectious Diseases*. Travel health issues are receiving renewed attention.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO). — IATA cooperates in matters of aeronautical meteorology and is involved with the work of the Commission on Aeronautical Meteorology (CAeM).

World Tourism Organization (OMT). — IATA is a member of the organization's Business Council and has contributed to groups and meetings on taxation of travel, tourism safety and security, tourism satellite accounts, trade in services and the fight against child prostitution in tourism.

8. International Association of Judges

(Special consultative status granted in 1985)

The International Association of Judges (IAJ) was founded in Salzburg (Austria) in 1953 as a professional, non-political, international organization, grouping not individual judges but national associations of judges. The main aim of the Association is to safeguard the independence of the judiciary, as an essential requirement of the judicial function and guarantee of human rights and freedom.

Today the organization encompasses 63 such national associations of representative groups (in 1997 there were 52 member associations).

The Association has four regional groups: (i) the European Association of Judges; (ii) the Iberoamerican Group; (iii) the African Group; (iv) the Asian, North American and Oceanian Group.

The Association has four study commissions, dealing respectively with judicial administration and status of the judiciary, civil law and procedure, criminal law and procedure, and public and social law.

The sources of funding are the annual membership fees.

The Association has consultative status (special, since 1985) with the United Nations Economic and Social Council, with the International Labour Office, and with the Council of Europe.

On 13 April 2000, Ms. Pâquerette Girard, President of the International Association of Judges, met with Mr. Vladimir Petrovsky, Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva (UNOG). Mr. Ulrich von Blumenthal, Chief of the Legal Liaison office at UNOG, was also present. During the meeting, Ms. Girard officially presented Mr. Petrovsky with a copy of the *Traité d'organisation judiciaire comparé*, the first in a proposed series of three volumes, which reviews current methods for the appointment of judges and guarantees of the independence of such appointments. Its purpose is to contribute to the drafting of international legal rules concerning judges themselves and international courts and, in particular, the drafting of texts to govern the relationship between international and national courts.

On 19 April 2000 Ms. Pâquerette Girard, President of the Association, transmitted to the United Nations Secretary-General the Universal Charter of the Judge, adopted at the annual meeting of the International Association of Judges held in Taipei in November 1999. The Charter was unanimously approved by the 55 national associations of judges represented at the meeting. The Universal Charter of the Judge was prepared taking into account both the continental charters for the protection of judges, such as the European Judges' Charter adopted by the Council of Europe in 1998, and national texts. The principles retained fit both the position of national associations from common-law countries, such as those of North America or Australia, and that of African and Latin American countries, which have inherited the civil law system.

The aim of the International Association of Judges is to permit the completion of the Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary approved by the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of

Offenders, held in Milan from 26 August to 6 September 1985, and adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.

IAJ representatives participated in the following United Nations meetings

- International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council (ISPAC) of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme meeting on "Prevention Strategies against Transnational Organized Crime: Role of the Non-Governmental Organizations" (Palermo, 13 December 2000)
- 11th session of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Vienna, 2-27 October 2000)
- International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council (ISPAC) of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme — eighth plenary session (Courmayeur Mont Blanc, 21-22 September 2000)
- 10th session of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Vienna, 17-28 July 2000)
- 9th session of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Vienna, 5-16 June 2000)
- 10th United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Vienna, 10-17 April 2000)
- 9th session of the United Nations Commission Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Vienna, 18-20 April 2000)
- 8th session of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Vienna, from 21 February to 3 March 2000)
- 7th session of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Vienna, 17-28 January 2000)
- 6th session of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Vienna, 6-17 December 1999)
- Reconvened 42nd session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Vienna, From 30 November to 1 December 1999)
- Briefing for non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (Geneva, 22-23 November 1999)
- 5th session of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Vienna, 4-15 October 1999)
- 4th session of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Vienna, from 28 June to 9 July 1999)
- 8th session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (Vienna, 27 April-6 May 1999)
- 2nd session of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Vienna, 8-12 March 1999)
- Working Group on a Draft Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Geneva, 25 January-5 February 1999)

- 1st session of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Elaboration of a Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Vienna, 19-29 January 1999)
- Fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Geneva, 10 December 1998)
- Reconvened 40th session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (Vienna, 3-4 December 1997)
- Seminar on the Role of the Internet with regard to the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Geneva, Palais des Nations, 10-14 November 1997)
- Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Second and third intersessional meetings (Vienna, 7-9 October 1997; 5 December 1997). Meeting on the review of the draft declaration on the guiding principles of reduction of illicit demand for drugs (Vienna, 13-17 October 1997)
- The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner/Centre for Human Rights — Decade for Human Rights Education: Human Rights Training Manual for Judges and Lawyers — meeting in Geneva (5-9 May 1997)

Cooperation with United Nations programmes and bodies and specialized agencies

- Preparatory Meeting of Chief Justices on Strengthening Judicial Integrity, organized by the United Nations Centre for International Crime Prevention — Global Programme against Corruption in collaboration with Transparency International: observer (Ernst Markel) (Vienna, 15 and 16 April 2000)
- Training seminar for delegates from non-governmental organizations (Geneva, 22-23 October 1999)
- NGO information day; interview with Ms. Raymonde Martineau, Liaison Officer, and Ms. Hanifa Mezoui, Chief of the NGO Section of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at United Nations Headquarters, New York (Geneva, 23 June 1999)
- Seminar on Islamic perspectives on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Geneva, 9-10 November 1998)
- "First meeting of Euro-Mediterranean national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights", an international conference organized by the Consultative Council on Human Rights of the Kingdom of Morocco, in collaboration with the French National Consultative Commission on Human Rights and with support from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, held at Marrakesh (Morocco) from 27 to 29 April 1998. A paper was presented in French on the topic, "Independence of the judiciary and the role of the International Association of Judges in safeguarding human rights and fundamental freedoms"
- Seminar on the role of the Internet with regard to the provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Geneva, 10-14 November 1997)

Other relevant activities

- Comprehensive Legal and Judicial Development: Towards an Agenda for a Just and Equitable Society in the 21st Century — a global conference hosted by the World Bank (Washington, 5-7 June 2000)
- 52nd annual Department of Public Information (DPI)-NGO Conference: Meeting the Challenges of a Globalized World (New York, 15-17 September 1999)
- 16 April 1999 — Speech at "The Future of Human Rights" symposium at St. Peter's College, Jersey City, NJ, entitled "the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Future of Human Rights"
- 25 March 1998 — Donahue Lecture at Suffolk University Law School, Boston, MA on "The United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights"
- October 1997 — At the request of the Office of the High Commissioner/Centre for Human Rights in Geneva, the IAJ sent observations concerning Commission on Human Rights resolution 1997/42 of April 1997, entitled "Human rights and terrorism"
- June 1997 — Presentation of amendments to article 6 of the draft to the United Nations Preparatory Committee for the Establishment of a Permanent International Criminal Court
- Action in implementation of the United Nation Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary adopted by the 7th United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985) — IAJ representatives participated in the following initiatives:
  - 19-21 March 1997, Bucharest (Romania). Bilateral seminar organized in the framework of the programme for legal cooperation between the Council of Europe and Central and Eastern European countries on: "The status of judges — The role of the judge in a democratic society".
  - 23-26 June 1997, Slok (Poland). Seminar organized by the Council of Europe in cooperation with the National Council of the Judiciary in Poland on "Guarantees of the independence of the judiciary in a State governed by the rule of law".
  - 9-11 July 1997, Strasbourg (France). Meeting on "The Status of Judges in Europe" organized by the Council of Europe.
  - 18-19 September 1997, Chisinau (Moldova). Bilateral seminar organized in the framework of the programme for juridical cooperation between the Council of Europe and Central and Eastern European countries.
  - 7-8 October 1997, Tbilisi (Georgia). Bilateral meeting organized in the framework of the programme for juridical cooperation between the Council of Europe and Central and Eastern European countries.

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Note by the Secretary-General*

Addendum

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* The present document was submitted late because the exchange of correspondence with non-governmental organizations to obtain clear and complete applications took longer than anticipated.

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1. Canadian Environmental Network

(Special consultative status granted in 1997)

The Canadian Environmental Network (CEN) obtained Special Consultative Status to the Economic and Social Council in 1997, and this is the CEN's first quadrennial report, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31. It briefly summarizes the participation by CEN representatives in conferences and meetings of Economic and Social Council subsidiary bodies, related initiatives and other international forums. As well, it outlines the main subject areas where the CEN is actively involved in substantive activities related to initiatives under the mandate of the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) and its subsidiary and related bodies.

The CEN is a network of environment groups from across Canada. CEN facilitates communication among environmental groups and between environmental groups, Governments, aboriginal groups, international bodies and other non-governmental organizations (including development, labour, business and faith groups). The CEN helps to facilitate consensus and joint action between environmental groups on common issues through environmental caucuses, consisting of anywhere between 50 and 250 groups with shared interests in a particular issue. The CEN supports 12 affiliate networks, including provincial networks and the First Nations Environmental Network. The CEN was formed in 1977, and after a thorough membership review boasts over 600 members. The CEN's international programmes are coordinated through the International Capacity Building Project, which facilitates North-South partnerships across a wide variety of issues related to sustainable development. The CEN is a member of the Environmental Liaison Centre International.

Participation in United Nations meetings

Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD): CEN representatives have attended each CSD meeting during the period 1997-2001, including CSD5, 6, 7 and 8. The numbers of CEN representatives attending have ranged as high as 10. CEN representatives also attended CSD intersessional meetings in February 1997 and 1999.

Rio+5: Ten CEN representatives attended Rio+5 in New York City in June 1997.

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPS) negotiations: A CEN representative attended each of the International Negotiating Committee (INC) meetings, including INC1 (Montreal, June-July 1998), INC2 (Nairobi, January 1999), INC3 (Geneva, September 1999), INC4 (Bonn, March 2000) and INC5 (Johannesburg, December 2000).

Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF): A representative of the CEN attended the final meeting of the IPF in New York in February 1997.

Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF): A representative of the CEN attended three meetings of the IFF: IFF2 (Geneva, August-September 1998), IFF3 (Geneva, May 1999) and IFF4 (New York, January-February 2000). At the latter meeting the representative gave an oral statement on the subject of Canadian NGO views on a legally binding instrument for forests. In addition to attending these formal negotiations, CEN representatives attended a number of intersessional meetings,

including the workshop on Addressing the Underlying Causes of Deforestation and Forest Degradation (San Jose, January 1999) and two meetings of the Costa Rica-Canada Initiative (Mexico City, November 1999 and Ottawa, December 1999).

Biosafety Protocol: A representative of the CEN attended two meetings of the Biosafety Protocol negotiations, in Cartagena in February 1999 and in Montreal in February 2000.

Other relevant activities in implementing United Nations resolutions

The CEN supports 12 national issues-based caucuses that carry out a variety of activities in support of national sustainable development objectives, including holding workshops, drafting position papers, education and outreach. Several caucuses have had direct involvement in the national implementation of international sustainable development commitments, including the atmosphere/energy, biodiversity, biotechnology, environmental education, forest, health and sustainability, mining, toxics and water caucuses.

Other examples of consultative and substantive activities

The CEN's major vehicle for contributing substantively towards implementation of international sustainable development initiatives is its International Capacity Building Project, which facilitates field-level partnerships between NGO members of the CEN and NGOs in developing countries. Projects related to alternative energy, climate change mitigation, forestry, forest conservation, agriculture, desertification and water conservation have been carried out in Mexico, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Grenada, Jamaica, India, Indonesia and Cameroon. Furthermore, a Youth Sustainability Project in 1997 brought 16 interns to Latin America to work on sustainability projects with Southern NGO partners.

The CEN has also been active in a wide range of international networks and initiatives. In addition to its ongoing membership in the Environmental Liaison Centre International, CEN representatives have participated in the following:

- CSD-NGO Steering Committee
- Ecovision meeting in Bonn, November 1997, featuring representatives from 13 international NGO networks
- International Secretariat for Water meeting, Montreal, May 1999
- World Bank forest policy review consultation, Toronto, July 1999
- Workshop on Sustainable Development and Non-Ferrous Mining Practices and Policies, London, November-December 1999
- World Mines Ministries Forum (with World Bank and UNEP), Toronto, March 2000

In June 1997 the CEN hosted a workshop in Toronto on the current status of the Convention to Combat Desertification, with representation from UNEP.

2. CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation

Special consultative status granted in 1997

CIVICUS: World Alliance for Citizen Participation is an international non-profit organization formed in 1993. Its mission is to strengthen citizen action and civil society throughout the world. CIVICUS works with its network of members and partners to mobilize citizens to improve their communities and act collectively in the public interest. CIVICUS' vision is a worldwide community of informed, inspired, committed people engaged in confronting the challenges facing humanity. The Alliance's special purpose is to help nurture the foundation, growth, protection, and the provision of resources for citizen action throughout the world and especially in areas where participatory democracy, freedom of association of citizens and funds for public benefit are threatened.

1997

- Convening, i.e. bringing people together for a public purpose, is an essential function of CIVICUS as it works to increase the visibility and effectiveness of civil society organizations worldwide. The central convening event for 1997 was the Second CIVICUS World Assembly held in Budapest, 23-26 September. The Assembly drew more than 500 CIVICUS members and friends from 76 countries and six continents. The organizers and participants deliberated on the impact that globalization trends will have on civil society and set the organization's priorities leading up to the year 2000. CIVICUS took part in other significant convening efforts in 1997:
- CIVICUS and the International Council of Voluntary Agencies co-sponsored a five-session meeting on the International Conference on Governance for Sustainable Growth and Equity organized by the United Nations Development Programme.
- CIVICUS conducted a panel of its members at the International Development Conference in Washington, D.C., in January 1997.
- The CIVICUS executive director delivered a keynote address at several key international events, including the European Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in Copenhagen.
- The CIVICUS executive director took part in a panel on "Governance Structures for the 21st Century" at the State of the World Forum convened by the Global Commission to Fund the United Nations.
- The CIVICUS executive director chaired a special Salzburg Seminar session on the long-term sustainability of the third sector in Eastern Europe and the newly independent States.

By 1997, CIVICUS has come a long way in less than five years; its growth reflects the excitement generated by the dawning of a new age of global civil society.

1998

In 1998, the CIVICUS programme was implemented through a four-part strategy:

Building a Global Presence

CIVICUS expanded its presence in every region: in Asia and the Pacific, an office was established in Sydney, Australia; in the Latin America and Caribbean region, a regional Executive Secretariat was launched in Colombia; assemblies and meetings involving hundreds of CIVICUS members and civil society leaders were held in Bangkok (Asia-Pacific), Turin (Europe), Buenos Aires (Latin America and Caribbean), and Denver (North America). By the end of 1998, CIVICUS had more than 460 organizational and individual members in 86 countries.

Convening

CIVICUS participated with its civil society partners in co-sponsoring important national and international gatherings, such as the International Development Conference's "Global Meeting of Generations", "Forging Partnerships Across Sectors" co-sponsored with the Hitachi Foundation, and the Loccum Evangelical Academy meeting on "Civil Society Relationships between NGOs and Foundations".

Communication and information

CIVICUS expanded its use of the Internet as a key communication tool. Our global web site was upgraded; a free weekly e-mail newsletter — e-CIVICUS — was launched in partnership with Prodder in South Africa; CIVICUS in Latin America unveiled a Spanish-language web site.

Advocacy

The "Corporate Engagement Project" was launched, a multi-year initiative to broaden the business sector's involvement with civil society and social development. In a related initiative, CIVICUS joined forces with the World Bank and the Prince of Wales Business Leaders Forum as co-convenors of the Knowledge Resource Group of the Business Partners for Development Initiative.

Our relationship with the United Nations continued to strengthen and expand. As an NGO in consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council, CIVICUS represented the interests of the sector before the United Nations in the New Millennium Project Task Team.

1999

In 1999, CIVICUS celebrated its fifth/sixth anniversary. During that year, CIVICUS promoted the idea that every citizen, every human being, should be considered the basic building block of civil society.

- CIVICUS supported the Commonwealth Foundation in initiating the Civil Society in the New Millennium Project to identify ways to strengthen, promote, encourage and catalyse the wide variety of initiatives taken by citizens to address issues and problems in their everyday lives.
- With the support of CIVICUS and the Aga Khan Foundation, CIVICUS member Richard Holloway turned the strategies of the 1997 CIVICUS book

Sustaining Civil Society into training materials applicable to civil society organizations.

- Building on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in June 1999 CIVICUS launched a two-year initiative to develop a Global Citizen Commitment, which seeks to articulate the most important rights and responsibilities of citizens and what they can do with others to improve their communities and society.

- In 1999 CIVICUS began planning for two new citizen participation initiatives: (1) enriching the leadership role of women in civil society, (2) promoting the participation of civil society organizations in poverty eradication.

- The CIVICUS World Assembly held in Manila, Philippines on 21-24 September 1999 involved over 600 participants from over 75 countries. One of the major streams of the conference was "Considerations in Business and Community Engagement".

2000

2000 was a year of dual focus for CIVICUS. On the one hand, we launched some of our most innovative and potentially far-reaching initiatives aimed at building and supporting civil society throughout the world. On the other, the year was a time of profound transition and stocktaking, as we engaged in a deep and systematic examination of our programmes, our institutional structure, our leadership and our overall direction for the first few years of the new millennium.

In 2000, CIVICUS continued its programmes aimed at expanding the participation of, in particular, women, youth and the poor.

CIVICUS also worked to mainstream its relationships with a broad range of public and private sector organizations. This took many forms: in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, CIVICUS launched the pilot phase of the Index of Civil Society; in partnership with UNIFEM, CIVICUS established a Gender Institutional Learning Network to promote the leadership role of women in civil society.

In 2000, emphasis was placed on efforts designed to bridge the traditional divide between civil society activists and organizers on the one hand, and academic scholars and researchers on the other. How can important scholarly research on civil society and its many concerns — from civic engagement and education to poverty eradication and the impact of globalization — be made more relevant and useful to civil society practitioners? How do we foster dialogue between those two groups to help break down the intellectual and practical divide between activists and thinkers? How can we develop durable networks that link practitioners and scholars and that enhance the work of both?

Led by its Board of Directors, CIVICUS undertook two major initiatives: first, a thorough review of our strategy to "regionalize" CIVICUS and second, the development of the new three-year Strategic Plan. While neither activity was widely known to the general public, each in its own way was a cornerstone of our work in 2000, and each will have significant impacts on the direction and the programme of CIVICUS in the coming years.

3. International Association of University Presidents

Special consultative status granted in 1993

The International Association of University President (IAUP), founded in 1964 in Oxford, England, is an association of university chief executive officers from higher education institutions around the world. The primary purpose of IAUP is to strengthen the international mission and quality of education of IAUP institutions in an increasingly interdependent world and to promote global awareness and competence, as well as peace and international understanding through education.

IAUP is an association of more than 600 members from over 100 countries, free of political and partisan interest. It offers a regular forum for higher education leaders and institutions to identify and discuss major issues and challenges in a global and cross-cultural context. In addition to holding a world conference every three years, IAUP also conducts numerous seminars, conferences and collaborations through its nine regional councils. Regional councils include the African Council, North American Council, North Asian Council, Latin American Council, South East Asian Council, South Pacific Council, and South West Asia-North Africa Councils.

The main representative of IAUP to the United Nations in New York is James R. Roach, Chair of the North American Council of IAUP. Dr. Roach attends the Department of Public Information/NGO annual conferences and other appropriate programmes and conferences sponsored by the United Nations. He has worked through various United Nations officials to strengthen relations between IAUP and the United Nations in promoting international cooperation, educational opportunities, and peace initiatives. The IAUP also is represented at United Nations offices in Geneva and Vienna.

IAUP also works closely with the United Nations through the IAUP/United Nations Commission on Disarmament Education, Conflict Resolution and Peace. The Chair of this Commission is Dr. L. Eudora Pettigrew, a member of IAUP. As Commission Chair, Dr. Pettigrew has been very active in promoting disarmament education, conflict resolution and peace through programmes, academic coursework, workshops and symposiums worldwide.

In July 1996, the Secretary-General of UNESCO, Dr. Federico Mayor, provided IAUP with a grant of $40,000 to support the work of the Commission on Disarmament Education, Conflict Resolution and Peace. In conjunction with this grant, the IAUP/United Nations Commission co-sponsored the following conferences: "The University Role in Establishing World Peace", Aswan, Egypt, February 1997; "Nurturing a Culture of Peace: The Role of Schools", Philippine Normal University, spring 1997; "Peace and Security", Bicol University Institute for Peace and Security, spring 1997; "Institutions of Higher Education Advancing the Cause of World Peace", Cape Town, South Africa, February 1998.

In 1998 at the UNESCO World Conference on Higher Education, the IAUP/United Nations Commission conducted a major thematic debate on the culture of peace. Dr. Pettigrew gave an address on the role of universities in disarmament education, conflict resolution and peace. Other IAUP participants at the conference included Dr. Donald Gerth, Dr. Maurice Harari, and Dr. James Roach. IAUP is now an active member of the UNESCO World Conference Follow-Up Committee.

In October 1999, Dr. Pettigrew presented the paper, "The Price of Peace: The Cost of Peace", at the Seoul International Conference of NGOs for the NGO Economists Allies Against the Arms Race Session, held in conjunction with the IAUP conference sponsored by Dr. Young Seek Choue, Chair of the IAUP High Commission for Peace.

The Commission received $15,000 in funding from UNESCO for 2000-2001, and with the additional grant of $20,000 from IAUP, the Commission will continue to support programmes that address disarmament education, conflict resolution and peace. A workshop on school violence was conducted at Western Connecticut State University in June of 2000. A second workshop is planned for April 2001, at the Universidad La Salle in Mexico City; and a third workshop is proposed for the United Nations Conference on Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Matters scheduled for fall 2001 in South Africa.

In addition to the programmes and conferences conducted and supported by IAUP and the IAUP/United Nations Commission, numerous papers and publications have been gathered and disseminated, including an IAUP/United Nations Commission Newsletter and a book entitled "*Conflict Resolution: The Woman's Role in Our World*". IAUP publishes a quarterly newsletter, *Lux Mundi*, which includes articles on IAUP activities and information on upcoming conferences and symposiums. *Lux Mundi* is distributed to IAUP members around the world.

IAUP/United Nations Commission on Disarmament Education, Conflict Resolution and Peace meets in the spring and fall of each year at the United Nations with support from the United Nations Secretariat Department for Disarmament Affairs. In addition to continuing its programme and conference activities, in the upcoming year the Commission hopes to participate in a study on disarmament and non-proliferation education supported by the United Nations General Assembly.

Through its worldwide membership and its aggressive agenda of conferences and meetings, IAUP continues to strengthen its international mission to promote global awareness and competence, as well as peace and international understanding through education.

4. International Council on Management of Population Programmes

Special consultative status granted in 1985

Introduction

The International Council on Management of Population Programmes (ICOMP) is a non-governmental organization set up by heads of population- and family-planning programmes and selected management institutes in developing countries in Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America and the Caribbean. Currently, it has 53 members. ICOMP's mission is to contribute towards achieving excellence in the management of quality population programmes at the country, regional and international levels. The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD 1994) broadly defined population programmes as: (a) reproductive health programmes, including family planning; and (b) those establishing linkages between population and sustainable development. Thus, the

major thrust of ICOMP during the period 1997-2000 has been to accelerate the implementation of the ICPD Programme of Action. Towards this objective, it has received funding support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Asian Development Bank (ADB), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA), David and Lucile Packard Foundation, Ford Foundation, Government of Norway, MacArthur Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and the World Health Organization (WHO). ICOMP members also made contributions. The budget for each of these four years is about US$1 million.

Participation

ICOMP has attended many meetings organized by United Nations bodies. These include the ICPD+5 Review in The Hague in February 1999, the UNFPA Consultation on civil society participation in Dhaka in July 1998, and the special session of the United Nations General Assembly in June 1999. In addition, on behalf of ICOMP, Professor Dr. J. Hanns Pichler regularly attends meetings of the NGO Committee on the Family.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

ICOMP has received support from and collaborated with UNFPA for a variety of activities. These include the following projects: (a) Action Research project on Improving Quality of Care in India, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam; (b) Sharing Experiences on Institutionalizing Sustainable Reproductive Health Programmes; (c) Strengthening the Leadership Capability of Reproductive Health Programme Managers and Youth Leaders in Asia; and (d) Promoting NGO activities to accelerate implementation of ICPD Programme of Action. UNFPA has also supported the sharing of experiences through ICOMP's quarterly newsletter "Feedback", its journal "Innovations" and its web site.

ICOMP has also collaborated with WHO throughout this period to carry out introduction research for contraceptive technologies and strategic assessment of reproductive health programmes.

Other relevant activities

ICOMP has identified four priority areas of work: reproductive health, adolescent reproductive health, enhancing gender responsiveness and improving quality of care; and improving effectiveness of NGO and civil society organizations. The activities in these areas include leadership and management development, enhancing gender effectiveness, programme development, promoting policy dialogue and experience sharing. Each of these activities comprises a mix of training, action research, technical assistance and sharing of experiences.

Developing training packages and promoting their use has been the major activity for leadership and management development. ICOMP's training package on "Improving Quality of Care", developed by ICOMP with UNFPA support, has been adapted and used by the International Training Program of National Family Planning Coordinating Board (Badan Koordinasi Keluarga Buencana Nasional, Indonesia and the Indian Institute of Health Management Research, Jaipur, India. The Nanjing College of Population Programme Management is currently adapting it for use in China. With support from UNFPA, country teams from seven countries participated

in a workshop on managerial leadership for adolescent reproductive health, and were subsequently supported for follow-up country-level activities. In addition to the promotion of policy dialogues within countries, the teams trained 125 programme managers/service providers and 300 youth leaders, adapting the training packages prepared by ICOMP with support from SIDA.

A major project on enhancing NGO effectiveness, particularly of women's NGOs, in seven Asian countries — Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Viet Nam — was implemented with support from the Asian Development Bank. The strategy comprised regional and national training, exposure study tours and technical assistance. Seven focal NGOs, one in each country and about 200 grass-roots women's NGOs participated in this programme.

With support from the Rockefeller Foundation and in collaboration with the Partners in Population and Development, an intergovernmental organization, a network of South-South facilitator NGOs has been developed. Programme assessment and action research have been the primary focus of programme development activities. The following action research projects have been implemented:

- With support from UNFPA, action research on improving quality of care at one site each in India, Viet Nam and Sri Lanka.
- With support from DANIDA, a pilot project on enhancing gender responsiveness of population programmes was implemented at a site in the Philippines. ICOMP is currently seeking support to expand these activities in Eastern Africa.
- With small grant support from UNFPA, pilot urban slum reproductive health programmes are being implemented in Kenya, Uganda, India and Pakistan.

With Ford Foundation support, ICOMP is providing technical support to India and China on moving away from demographic targets and towards the quality of care approach. The Rockefeller and Packard Foundations have provided support to the Asia-Pacific Alliance: Advancing the ICPD Agenda. ICOMP executes and technically assists small grant activities on behalf of the Alliance. A project to enhance civil society's role in upscaling reproductive health innovations is being implemented with Ford Foundation support. This project includes documentation and dissemination of innovative experiences, development of a training package, and strengthening country capacity for enhancing civil society's role in reproductive health programmes.

5. International Federation for Home Economics

Category II consultative status granted in 1981

Aims of organization

Founded in 1908, the mission of the International Federation for Home Economics (IFHE) is to provide a forum for home economists as advocates for individuals, families and households in their home country and at the United Nations. The organization, in 116 countries, brings together more than 20

professional associations and groups and individuals. Five regions of the world are represented: Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe and the Pacific.

The IFHE World Congress, composed of both organizational and individual members, convenes every four years to formulate resolutions and recommendations that determine the direction of IFHE. The Council, consisting of representatives of member organizations, meets every two years to consider IFHE programmes and policies. The Executive Committee and Programme Committees meet yearly and are responsible for implementing the IFHE programme of work.

Participation in United Nations conferences and meetings: 1997-2000

IFHE NGOs are actively involved in issues related to the family and its members. They attended the commission meetings listed below and provided leadership in formulating statements submitted by the NGO Committee on the Family, presenting two of them orally.

Commission on the Status of Women (CSW): 1997-2000

Commission on Social Development (CSD): 1997-2000

2/98	Co-signer of a statement submitted by the NGO Committee on the Family.
12/00	Chaired the committee formulating the statement signed by members of the NGO Committee on the Family, presenting the statement orally to CSD in 2001.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

IFHE works closely with Amr Galab, Director of the Family Unit.

Family Unit — Department of Economic and Social Affairs

2/98	Invited as one of 7 major INGOs dealing with the family to formulate strategies for the follow-up to the International Year of the Family, which will be celebrated in 2004.
9/99	IFHE NGOs along with the members of the Committee on the Family met with the Director of the Family Unit to continue the discussion of the follow-up to the International Year of the Family.
1997-2000	Cooperated with the Family Unit in planning and presenting programmes for United Nations agencies, delegates and NGOs to celebrate the International Day of Families on 15 May.

Participation in NGO committees

IFHE NGOs are members of and actively involved in the committees related to the family and its members. The first priority has been the Committee on the Family, where they have served in leadership roles since it was organized in the mid-1980s.

- NGO Committee on the Family

  1997-1998 Co-Chair

  2000 to present Co-Chair

  1998 Treasurer

- Committee on the Status of Women
- Committee on Older Persons
- Committee on UNIFEM

  1996-1998 Convenor

Department of Public Information (DPI)

All IFHE NGOs attend the weekly briefings presented by the Department.

Other activities

1996-2000	IFHE Beijing Action Group, organized by United States IFHE members, provided education and training and encouraged research on four Beijing Platform issues.
7/98	IFHE Council meeting in Puerto Rico passed a resolution in support of the International Year of Older Persons.
1998	Organized a United Nations workshop preceding the CSW meeting to provide training for IFHE-United States members in effective participation in CSW meeting.
2000	Organized a workshop for IFHE-United States members to be held in 2001 in increasing the effectiveness of IFHE NGOs.

Vienna IFHE NGO activity

IFHE is an active member of the following Vienna NGO committees:

- Committee on the Family
- Committee on the Status of Women
- Committee on Ageing

6. International Human Rights Law Group

Special consultative status granted in 1989

Introduction

The International Human Rights Law Group (the Law Group) is an international non-governmental organization that conducts human rights advocacy, litigation and training for activists around the world. One critical element of the Law Group's work is providing access to and training on the United Nations system and mechanisms to our partner non-governmental organizations around the world and ensuring that local voices are heard at the international level.

Commission on Human Rights

In 1997, the Law Group created the Advocacy Bridge Program (AB Program) as a means to promote the use of various mechanisms available at the United Nations bodies concerned with human rights and to facilitate the access of local NGOs to international bodies discussing their country situations. The overarching goal of the AB Program is to enable grass-roots human rights activists to participate at the annual session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (CHR) in Geneva. In particular, the AB Program works with activists from historically underrepresented groups and countries in order to increase participation from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from developing countries at the United Nations and to provide international exposure to local concerns. Each training creates opportunities for cross-regional information exchange and strategy sharing for local human rights activists from different continents, integrates women's human rights into the agenda and assists grass-roots NGOs in evaluating the scope and usefulness of various United Nations mechanisms for their strategic programme development. Every year since 1997, the Law Group has supported the participation of NGO representatives from Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe, and South and Central America in these trainings. In 1999, UNIFEM and UNDP (Ethiopia and Senegal) supported the participation of four African women in the Law Group's training programme. At the CHR, these individuals, in coordination with the Law Group, prepare oral interventions, hold panels on their specific human rights concerns and provide important information to country representatives about the situation in their home countries. In 1998, AB participants also worked in conjunction with a coalition of women activists from around the world to produce the report "Recommendations for Integrating Women's Human Rights into the United Nations Human Rights Activities".

Additionally, the Law Group frequently provides information to United Nations Special Rapporteurs and Representatives for use in the development of their reports, facilitates NGO meetings with Rapporteurs and Representatives during their visits to our project countries and supports the dissemination of the Rapporteur and Representative Reports to NGOs with limited access. In particular, the Law Group worked closely with the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women on highlighting the critical issue of women's inheritance rights, which led to the adoption of a new resolution, CHR Resolution 2000/13, on this issue in the 2000 CHR session in Geneva.

United Nations World Conference Against Racism

The Law Group was a leading participant in the preparation for the United Nations World Conference Against Racism, an active participant during the Conference, and co-sponsor of *Voices: a Special Forum on Comparative Experiences of Racism*, a presentation of 21 individual testimonies on racism delivered during the Conference and encouraged by Mrs. Mary Robinson, then United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. In January 2000, the Law Group brought 25 leaders from around the world — influential in Government, international organizations, national institutions and the non-governmental sector — to Bellagio, Italy, to define what the content and practical outcomes of the World Conference should be. The Bellagio Consultation Report became the focal document used by Conference organizers in setting the Conference agenda. To prepare NGOs for effective involvement in Conference processes, the Law Group published a

multilingual guide to participating in the Conference, entitled *Combating Racism Together*. The Law Group distributed over 2,000 guides to individuals and community and human rights organizations in over 50 countries.

The Law Group coordinated a series of consultations in the United States between United States civil rights organizations and United Nations officials (including the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights), conducted United States leadership trainings and convened an Afro-Latino consultation in Costa Rica to help groups articulate their concerns during the December 2000 Regional Preparatory Conference in Chile. The Law Group facilitated two round tables on race and poverty and a dialogue among representatives of the African slave-descendent communities in the Americas in Santiago de Chile and Geneva, which began during the Chile Preparatory Conference and continued at the next Geneva Preparatory Conference in May 2000.

Other treaty bodies and specialized agencies

Working at the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) in 1997, 1998 and 1999, the Law Group advocated for a resolution on Afghan women's rights.

The Law Group organized a panel at a special meeting of the United Nations Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery in Geneva on 21-22 June 1999. The Law Group also organized NGOs into the Human Rights Caucus in Vienna between 1999 and 2000, which participated in all United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice negotiations on the new United Nations Trafficking Protocol. Furthermore, the Law Group participated in International Criminal Court (ICC) treaty negotiations in New York City in 1998 and 1999 and in Rome in August 2000 as a member of the Women's Caucus for Gender Justice in the ICC.

The Law Group worked with UNIFEM on preparing a manual on shadow reports in December of 2000. The Law Group provides training to NGOs on the production and distribution of shadow reports to better enable country representatives working at the United Nations to engage countries on their obligations under various treaties.

Mission-based cooperation

During this reporting period, the Law Group had field offices in several countries where the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has a field presence, including Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cambodia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. In those countries, the Law Group endeavours to coordinate activities with United Nations initiatives whenever such coordination capitalizes on pooled efforts. Additionally, the Law Group works closely with our partner groups to make critical background information available to Special Rapporteurs and Representatives prior to and during their visits.

7. Rotary International

General consultative status granted in 1993

Introduction

Rotary International is an organization of approximately 1.2 million business and professional leaders who provide humanitarian service, encourage high ethical standards in all vocations and help build good will and peace in the world. The organization was founded in 1905 and has since grown to become a global network of more than 29,000 Rotary clubs in 161 countries and 35 geographical regions.

These clubs work to improve the quality of life for people around the world through volunteer projects initiated at the grass-roots and community levels. Projects are funded by the clubs or with the assistance of grants from the Rotary Foundation.

Membership

Membership in Rotary clubs worldwide has fluctuated over the past four years, dipping slightly to 1,176,169 from 1,213,748 as of December 2000. New Rotary International clubs have been established in increasing numbers worldwide, with the most significant growth in Brazil, Canada, Egypt, England, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Philippines, Romania, Russia, Switzerland, Taiwan, Province of China, Turkey, and the United States of America.

Affiliations with international entities in consultative status with the United Nations

In addition to the Economic and Social Council, Rotary International maintains official relations with WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO, FAO, UNEP, UNCHS, Council of Europe, the World Bank, Organization of American States and the Organization of African Unity. In order to maintain a close relationship with these organizations, Rotary International's world president annually appoints volunteer representatives in the United Nations headquarter cities and to key intergovernmental organizations in New York, Geneva, Vienna, Paris, Nairobi, Washington, D.C., and Rome.

Changes in funding sources or commitments

As part of the global partnership to eradicate polio, Rotary's PolioPlus programme has been cited by United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan as a "shining example of private/public partnership". Since 1985, Rotary has committed over US$ 407 million for global polio eradication. Rotarians and the Rotary Foundation have contributed as of 1 May 2001, over $26 million to PolioPlus Partners for social mobilization, laboratory, surveillance and other polio eradication projects.

Under the leadership of the Polio Eradication Private Sector Initiative Task Force, the Rotary Foundation and the United Nations Foundation are collaborating in a joint appeal to the private sector, defined as corporations, foundations, and philanthropists, to raise funds for polio eradication needs. In the period July 2000 to December 2001, some $80 million in such gifts have been obtained thus far.

Cooperation with United Nations bodies and officials

Since the last quadrennial report, RI has been invited with increasing frequency to participate at the highest levels in conferences and meetings of the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations agencies. Rotary officers meet with United Nations agency directors and executives on a regular basis to discuss collaborative efforts. Often, RI senior leaders are invited to deliver keynote addresses or to participate in panel discussions. In addition, RI has supported United Nations conferences by hosting panel discussions, staging exhibits, or preparing position statements for presentation or publication. The following examples demonstrate the wide range of issues that have been addressed by RI initiatives, but represent only a portion of United Nations events at which Rotary has been featured over the past four years:

- **United Nations Department of Public Information NGO Conference**, United Nations/New York, September 1997 — Keynote address on social mobilization by the Chairman of the Rotary Foundation.
- **United Nations Commission for Social Development**, United Nations/New York, March 1998 — Verbal presentation on public/private partnership by RI representative.
- **United Nations Commission on the Status of Women**, United Nations/New York, March 1998 and March 2000 — RI statements published by the Economic and Social Council explained RI's position on women's health issues and empowerment.
- **United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development**, April 1998 — Verbal presentation about the role of NGOs by an RI representative.
- **United Nations Special Session of the General Assembly on combating the world drug problem**, United Nations/New York, 8-10 June 1998 — Verbal statement to the Committee of the Whole by past RI President Luis Giay regarding RI's work on drug abuse prevention.
- **World Youth Forum of the United Nations**, 2-6 August 1998, Braga, Portugal — Verbal statement about Rotary-sponsored youth leadership programmes by an RI representative.
- **UNESCO/OAS Third Inter-American Dialogue on Water Management**, Panama City, March 1999 — Keynote address highlighting Rotary's commitment and work on water issues was delivered by RI President-elect Frank Devlyn.
- **World Commission on Water for the 21st Century**, directed by the World Bank, UNESCO and other United Nations agencies, 1998-2000 — RI representative served on the Senior Advisory Board to assist with development of the World Water Vision.
- **UNAIDS High-level Cooperative Meeting, Washington, D.C., December 1999** — RI Vice-President participated in working group discussions as an RI representative.
- **UNDP HDRO Second Global Forum on Human Development**, 8-10 October 2000, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil — RI Director served as a panellist in a discussion on corporate accountability.

- **United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the World Summit for Social Development**, Geneva, 26-30 June 2000 — Hosted panel presentation on public/private partnerships in social development and health care.

United Nations awards and recognition

- **International UNESCO Prize for Peace through Education** — Dr. Francois Giraud (Rotary Club, France), 1998.
- **Economic and Social Council Collection of Success Stories, 1998** — Featured 2 Rotary Club projects: **Salud Para el Pueblo**, a 3-H sanitation and health project in Ecuador and **Solar Cooking Technology** examples in Kenya and Honduras.
- **Fete d'excellence** humanitarian film award — Dushan Angius (Rotary Club, Los Angeles, CA, USA), for "The Los Altos Story", August 1998.
- **1998 Dubai International Award 100 Best Practices** — highlighted the Salud Para el Pueblo project developed by the Rotary Club of Ecuador.

Participating in the meetings and activities of United Nations agencies

RI representatives routinely attend and monitor the Executive Board meetings, PrepCom meetings, and the other events and activities of United Nations agencies and subsidiary agencies in order to identify common concerns and goals that are parallel to Rotary's mission. These representatives facilitate communication between RI and United Nations entities at the highest levels, while encouraging collaboration on joint projects with United Nations agencies at the local levels. Several RI representatives currently serve as chairpersons or members of Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Relationship with the United Nations (CONGO) committees and NGO committees, including the **NGO Council to UNESCO**, the **UNICEF NGO committee**, the **United Nations Department of Public Information NGO Committee**, and the **NGO Committee for the Status of Women**. In 2000, RI was elected to the **CONGO Executive Board** and the RI representatives in New York were the catalysts in forming the **CONGO Committee on Education**.

Supplementing the panels and workshops within major United Nations conferences listed earlier, RI also collaborates with United Nations agencies on regional meetings and seminars related to a single mutual concern such as literacy. Some examples include: **UNESCO/International Literacy Institute Forum** in Dakar, March 1998; **UNESCO/Melbourne Education/Literacy Forum, March 1998**; **UNESCO 2nd Regional NGO meeting** in Durban, April 1998.

Joint promotional and sponsorship activities

A joint statement of cooperation is in effect between RI and UNAIDS, and the RI Board of Directors just approved a similar memorandum with UNFPA. In December 2000, discussions with United Nations Assistant Secretary-General John Ruggie were initiated to determine how RI can support the United Nations Global Compact. Furthermore, RI encourages its membership to collaborate with United Nations agencies by sharing resource information and highlighting United Nations programmes in 9 languages (English, Spanish, French, German, Japanese, Italian,

Swiss, Portuguese and Korean). RI uses a combination of communications tools to disseminate information to its clubs, such as publications, the Rotary web site and an RI United Nations Agencies Task Force (2000-2001) that is charged with promoting RI/United Nations collaboration at the local Rotary Club levels around the world. A binder with copies of Rotary publications featuring United Nations initiatives and information about RI/United Nations collaboration is en route by courier.

8. Sisterhood Is Global Institute

Special consultative status granted in 1993

The Sisterhood Is Global Institute (SIGI)/Institut pour la solidarité internationale des femmes (ISIF) hereby submits to the Economic and Social Council Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31, a brief report of the organization's activities.

Aims and objectives

The Sisterhood Is Global Institute (SIGI)/Institut pour la solidarité internationale des femmes (ISIF) is an international, non-profit organization founded in 1984 to forge and promote visionary yet pragmatic strategies for furthering women's rights at the local, national, regional and global levels. SIGI/ISIF has members in close to 70 countries, and maintains ties with almost 1,500 individuals and organizations worldwide through its activist arm, the Sisterhood Is Global Network (SIGNET). SIGI's main goals are to: conduct research and distribute information about human rights abuses committed against women; inform women of the basic rights guaranteed to them in international human rights instruments; empower women through human rights education programmes to define the rights they consider significant; empower women through leadership training programmes to achieve their rights; expand women's human rights networks at local, national, regional and global levels; facilitate participation of women from the global South in international debates on women's human rights; encourage women from all areas and backgrounds to work together to define and achieve common goals; and promote cooperation among women to define and develop a culture of peace and human rights for the 21st century. In 1998, UNICEF contributed $5,000 to the proceedings of SIGI's "Expert Group Meeting on the Elimination of Violence Against Women and Girls" in Washington, D.C. UNIFEM awarded SIGI three separate grants: $50,000 in July 1998 for SIGI's "Eliminating Violence Against Women" project for the period between July 1998 and June 1999; $200,000.00 for the organization's "Leadership Building Through Human Rights Education and Knowledge Partnership" programmes, for the period between June 1998, and June 2000; and $10,000.00 for SIGI's "Expert Group Meeting on Violence Against Women" in 1998.

Participation in the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations conferences/meetings

In March 2000, several of SIGI's members attended the 44th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) and 3rd session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations General Assembly special session. In June 2000, SIGI's president, Greta Hofmann Nemiroff, along with several other SIGI members, attended the United Nations "Beijing + 5" Conference in New York.

Initiatives for cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies

- 1996: UNIFEM representatives in Asia-Pacific and Africa were briefed on SIGI's human rights education programme, based on SIGI's manual *Claiming Our Rights: A Manual for Women's Human Rights Education in Muslim Societies.*
- 1997: UNCHR used portions of the above manual in their forthcoming rights awareness training manual for educating adult refugees; UNESCO intended to use the manual as a model as they create a culturally relevant teaching aid for human rights education at the primary and secondary levels.
- 1998: SIGI, in collaboration with UNIFEM and the Global Fund for Women, convened the "Expert Group Meeting on Eliminating Violence Against Women and Girls" at the American University's Washington College of Law, attended by forty-five academicians, activists, and advocates from international, grant-giving, and/or non-governmental organizations and universities worldwide. SIGI developed a training manual for trainers working on women's human rights guaranteed through international covenants, particularly the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights.* UN Radio interviewed members of SIGI: Mahnaz Afkhami, Asma Khader, Marfua Tokhtakhodjaeva and Mashuda Khatun Shefali. Along with the United Nations Development Fund for Women, SIGI co-sponsored the "Violence Against Women in Muslim Societies: The cases of Afghanistan, Algeria, and the Sudan" at the 42nd session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW). SIGI participated in a retreat entitled "The Universal Declaration of Human Rights at 50: Progress and Challenges", which brought together key diplomats participating in the 53rd session of the United Nations General Assembly. SIGI participated in the "Understanding Culture in Sustainable Development: Investing in Cultural and National Endowments" conference sponsored by the World Bank and UNESCO.
- 2000: On 10 February, SIGI hosted a talk on women and microcredit, which featured presentations by Mashuda Khatun Shefali, our member from Bangladesh and President of Nari Udug Kendra, and Carmen Velasco from Pro Mujer, a vast microcredit programme for women in Bolivia. On 20 May, along with the Montreal group, Femmes Africaines Horizons 2015, as well as the Inter-African Committee on Traditional Practices (which holds special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council), SIGI sponsored, and its president participated in, a panel discussion at the Université du Québec à Montréal on issues pertaining to female genital mutilation in immigrant communities in Canada. In October, Greta Hofmann Nemiroff, in her capacity as a member of the Coordinating Committee of the Marche Mondiale des Femmes and as President of SIGI, took part in the World March

of Women, which took place in Washington on October 15 and in New York on October 18. Leila Bedeir, SIGI's Office and Communications Coordinator, is currently taking part in an educational project for young Muslim women in Canada under the aegis of the Canadian Council of Muslim Women.

Other relevant organizational activities

Events and conferences

SIGI held conferences in 1996 and 1997: "Beijing and Beyond: Implementing the Platform for Action in Muslim Societies" and "Rights of Passage: Women's Human Rights Education in Muslim Societies", which included members of United Nations agencies (UNICEF) as panellists. They addressed the need to tackle the issue of violence against women as an integral human rights issue, particularly in relationship to empowerment and leadership development. SIGI developed its "Eliminating Violence Against Women and Girls" programme to promote dialogue on ways and means of eliminating gender-based violence, based on SIGI's training manual *Safe and Secure: Eliminating Violence Against Women and Girls.* Participants at the conference saw two videos (provided by UNICEF) addressing human rights education for young girls in Kenya and Bangladesh. In 1997, SIGI held a plenary session and three round tables on the theme "Towards a Compassionate Society) at the State of World Forum on 8 November 1997, in San Francisco, California. In 1998, SIGI's former president, Mahnaz Afkhami, moderated another State of the World Forum conference, which brought together more than 1,000 policy makers, scholars, and representatives of governmental and non-governmental organizations from over 103 nations to deliberate on the principles, values, and actions that should guide humanity in the third millennium. Numerous SIGI members participated in the 29 October round table, "Human Needs/Human Rights: The Evolving Relationship between the People, Social Policy, and the Law", where they examined the discrepancy between the essence of the Universal Declaration, which guarantees individuals rights because they are human beings regardless of race, gender, creed, nationality or any other affiliation, and the continuing abuses of these rights around the world. The 30 October round table entitled "Claiming a Place at the Table: Women and Human Rights" also included SIGI members. As part of the activities leading up to the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, SIGI/Jordan, in collaboration with the Mizan Law Group for Human Rights, the national Task Force for Children, and UNICEF convened a meeting of experts to discuss the "Arab Declaration of Children's Rights" and the "Plan of Work for 2000-2010" to advance the rights of children. SIGI/Jordan, in collaboration with UNICEF and UNDP, also arranged with major newspapers in Jordan for the distribution of sixty thousand posters of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Convention on the Rights of the Child,* and the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.*

Publications and workshops

In 1999-2000, SIGI produced a record number of publications, which have been distributed worldwide: *Claiming Our Rights: A Manual for Women's Human Rights Education in Muslim Societies,* revised English edition, by Mahnaz Afkhami and Heleh Vaziri, and translated and adapted into Arabic, Azeri, Bangla, Farsi, Hindi, Malay, Russian, Urdu, Uzbek, and French; *In Our Own Words: A Guide for*

Human Rights Education Facilitators, by Nancy Flowers (copies of which were distributed to UNICEF and UNIFEM), translated and adapted into Arabic, Russian and Uzbek; *Safe and Secure: Eliminating Violence Against Women and Girls in Muslim Society*, English edition, by Mahnaz Afkhami, Greta Hofmann Nemiroff, and Haleh Vaziri, translated into Arabic, Farsi, French and Russian; and *Strategizing for Safety: Essays from the Expert Group Meeting on Eliminating Violence Against Women and Girls*, edited by Haleh Vaziri (distributed to UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNIFEM Jordan, UNICEF, UNICEF Jordan, and the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women). SIGI's "Human Rights Education" programme, which was set up in 1997 based on the manual *Claiming Our Rights*, continued to grow over this reporting period, with workshops extending to Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Jordan, Lebanon, Pakistan (Afghan refugees), Syria, and Uzbekistan. SIGI's Eliminating Violence Against Women project, which utilizes the *Safe and Secure* manual, continues to be successful in Egypt, Lebanon, and Jordan. Leadership training workshops using *In Our Own Words* have taken place in Jordan, Lebanon, India, Pakistan (Afghan refugees), and Uzbekistan. Finally information and communications technology workshops as a component of the "Knowledge Partnership Program" were held in Jordan, Lebanon, and Pakistan (Afghan refugees).

Alerts

Over this reporting period, SIGI issued over thirty Urgent Action Alerts to members of its activist arm, SIGNET, encouraging them to take action to help stop women's rights violations taking place all over the world and ranging from threats to U.S. Congressional Family Planning Funding to the Egyptian Court's Decision to recall a Ban on Female Genital Mutilation. These alerts were translated into Arabic, Chinese, French and Spanish and distributed to SIGI members in over 70 countries.